

The Times

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By Jas. W. Albright & Bro.

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Business Directory.

Attorneys at Law.

Scott & Scott,
South Elm, opposite Court House.

Gilmer & Gilmer,
North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.)

Adams & Staples,
Second floor, Tate building.

Apothecaries and Druggists.

E. W. Glenn, M. D.,
West Market Street, McConnel building.

Porter & Ekel,
West Market, next courthouse, (see adv.)

Auctioneer.

W. E. Edwards,
Book Stores.

E. O. Sterling,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

Barbers.

Bridges & Wiley,
North Elm, opposite Court House.

Bankers and Insurance Agents.

Henry G. Klap,
South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.)

Wilson & Shober,
South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see adv.)

Boot and Shoe Makers.

E. Koch Schloepf,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Cigar Manufacturer.

A. Brockman,
South Elm, Caldwell block.

Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.

Joh A. Prickett,
South Elm, near Depot.

Wm. Collins,
Corner of Sycamore and Davie streets.

Contractor in Brick-work.

Daniel McNaught.

Contractors in Wood-work.

J. J. Collier,
Jas. L. Oakley.

Confectioners.

F. D. Scott,
Tate Building, corner store.

J. Harper Lindsay, Jr.,
South Elm.

Dress-Making and Fashions.

Mrs. N. M. Moore,
South Elm, (see adv.)

Mrs. A. Dilworth,
Next door to Times Office.

Dentists.

J. W. Hawlett,
1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.

E. Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.

Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.

W. S. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.

L. H. Boutinck,
Corner East Market and North Elm,
Lindsay corner, (see adv.)

A. Weatherly,
Corner East Market and Davie streets.

W. D. Trotter,
East Market, Albright's new building.

L. E. May,
West Market, opposite Porter & Ekel,
(see adv.)

S. C. Dodson,
West Market, opposite Court House.

Jas. W. Moore, Son,
South Elm, near Depot, (see adv.)

C. G. Yates,
South Elm.

Smith & Gilmer,
Opposite Southern Hotel.

J. D. Kline,
East Market street.

S. Steele,
Corner East Market and Davie streets.

D. W. G. Benson,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Bogart & Murray,
East Market, South Side.

Grocers and Confectioners.

Stewart & White,
East Market, next Post Office.

General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West.

Louis Zinner,
Gen'l Southern Agent, B and O. R. R.,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Guilford Land Agency of North Carolina.

Jas. B. Gentry, Gen'l Agent,
West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

Harness-makers.

J. W. S. Parker,
East Market st., near Court House.

James E. Thom,
Corner South Elm and Sycamore.

Hotels.

Mansion Hotel, W. H. Reece, proprietor,
Corner West Market and Greene streets,
(see adv.)

Southern Hotel, Scales & Black, proprietors,
West Market, near Court House.

Planner's Hotel, J. T. Reece, proprietor,
East Market, near Court House.

Livery Stables.

W. J. Edmonson,
Davie street.

Machinery and Lady's Goods.

Mrs. H. S. Moore,
East Market, Albright's new building.

Mrs. Sarah Adams,
West Market, opposite Court House.

Music and Musical Instruments.

Prof. F. B. Maurice,
South Elm, (see adv.)

Nurserymen.

Westbrook & Co.,
Washington, near Railroad.

Photographers.

Hugh & Yates,
West Market, opposite Court House,
up stairs.

Physicians.

A. S. Porter,
West Market st., (near Times Office.)

R. W. Glenn,
West Market, McConnel building.

Jas. K. Hall,
North Elm, opposite court-house.

R. Logan,
Opposite West Market and Greene.

THE GREENSBORO TIMES.

VOL. VII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, February 20, 1868.

NO. 3.

Sign Painting.

A. W. Logsdon,
South Elm, Patriot building.

Tailors.

B. L. Fowler,
West-Market, opposite Southern Hotel.

Tanners.

Jno. E. O'Sullivan,
Corner West Market and Ashe streets.

Watchmakers and Jewellers.

W. B. Farrar,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

David Scott,
East Market, Albright's block.

Guilford County Officers.

Chairman of the County Court, Jas. H. Lindsay.

Sherrif, Robert M. Stafford.

Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swaine.

Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne.

Public Register, William U. Steiner.

County Trustee, Wyatt W. Ragsdale.

U. S. Officials.

Frederick's Bureau, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt,
Garrett's building, up stairs.

Amerson's Office, Jesse Wheeler,
West Market, near Court House.

Collector's Office, Jno. Crane,
South Elm.

Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. B. Keogh,
Tate building, up stairs.

Bounded Warehouse, D. W. C. Benbow,
South Elm, Benbow's building.

Written for The Times.
THE LIFE
OF

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. COLE,

One of the former Editors of "The Times."

Quo difficitur, hoc praeclarus.

BY WILL. L. SCOTT.

CHAPTER IV.

At the time that Mr. COLE entered upon the stage of active life, the Augustan age of the great, American, Constitutional government was in its highest effulgence. The territory of that government extended from the coast where the ocean-wave from the far East breaks in grandest melody to where the waters of the Pacific ride musically and majestically in from the distant West, and from those placid inland seas at the North to the flower-girt land of the South where mermaids in the scooped waves of the Gulf rejoice with the birds of the air in the beauties and glories of perpetual Summer. Her constitution, in wisdom and excellence, was unparalleled; her laws were wise and beneficent, the arts were fostered; the sciences, encouraged; polite literature was rising and flourishing in queenly splendor; education was an inmate of the lowliest hovel as well as of the lordliest mansion; piety was blossoming as the rose and was wafting its more than Arabian odors to the benighted corners of the earth; the music of the spindle and of the loom was mingling with the murmur of every large stream; internal improvements were net-working and grappling together all the States; the electric flash of intelligence was playing throughout the entire land; agriculture was spreading out its golden harvests everywhere; planting was enriching the South; mechanic genius was developing rapidly in the North; internal trade was brisk; her commerce dotted every river and sea; her WASHINGTON, in well-balanced greatness, was without a peer in the world; in legal lore her KENT, STORY and MARSHALL had placed their great names along side of those of MANSFIELD, ED- DON, COKE and BLACKSTONE; in splendid statesmanship, learned diplomacy, and enchanting eloquence her CLAY, WEBSTER, PINKNEY, CALHOUN and PRENTISS rivalled and even eclipsed BURKE, SHERIDAN, FOX, PITTS and MIRABAU; in all the elements of richness, happiness, equality, freedom, magnificence, greatness, luxury and independence, she was without a model and without a rival. But notwithstanding from millions of pure hearts arose the patriotic exclaim:

"Though by birth one spot be mine,
Dear is all the rest—
Dear to me the South's fair land,
Dear the central mountain band,
Dear New England's rocky strand,
Dear the prairied West."

still there were spirits of demon-blackness all over the broad expanse of our territory, who, with unhallowed lips, plotted and schemed for the dismemberment of that paragon government until the gun was fired at Fort Sumter which inaugurated this fierce, cruel, murderous, unmatched attempted revolution. Against all this, though his journal had hitherto been purely literary, he raised his voice and plead with the earnestness of genuine, heartfelt

eloquence, until seven of the stars in the spangled banner of the Union had shot from the American political sky.

He, then, felt that "the die was cast"

—that persuasion, sweet as the song of angels, could not stop the mad policy of the destractives at each section of the old Republic.

He bowed his young heart in sorrow at the dreadful thought, at the sea of woe, desolation, carnage and ruin, which spread out before his imagination, only soon to be an undreamed, terrific, indescribable reality.

He buried his love for the old Union, and over its grave he wept for three days and three nights. He

felt that he should never look upon its like again; that he must drop his pen; tear himself from his library; give up his dreams of felicity in the pursuit of belle-lettres; bid farewell to "The Times," to which he was attached with such passionate idolatry; and devote himself in the future to the ungenial and self-denying life of the stern warrior. Ay, it was a heart-harrowing trial; but patriotism, as he thought, called him and he promptly obeyed.—

He sprung to arms; reasoned with the people; persuaded them to speed to the Potomac and join Beauregard, who

was then first planting the "stars and bars" on the heights of Manassas.—

Young patriots flocked to his company till it was full. On its organization,

he was elected captain, and, in a few days, receiving the beautiful battle-

flag presented by the ladies of the Methodist church and which was turned all tattered and riddled to deck his bier, he pressed forward to the place of rendezvous near the city of Raleigh.

Much as his associate in editorial life desired him to continue his connection with that paper, he promptly and firmly declined. He did not wish to divide his mind—he wished to give all his energy, thought, ability and time to the defense of the South and the achievement of her independence. He resolved to think of nothing save the cause of his native land, until he went down in blood, or his country was free and independent. With this mind, with this determination, he entered the field of Mars.

His company was placed in the Twelfth regiment of North Carolina volunteers, afterward styled for convenience the Twenty-Second regiment.

With his usual wisdom, he brought forward the name of that gifted man, profound student, elegant literary scholar, and learned military scholar, J. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW, for the commanding officer of his regiment;

and through his influence, his election was secured. That was the most fortunate regiment of the South in the selection of its commander. PETTIGREW was intellectually and in scholarly attainments without a peer in the American nation, and he ought to have been placed near, if not at, the head of the Southern Army, instead of which he was kept under by executive stubbornness and injudiciousness, just that same spirit which ostracised politically some of the wisest, purest and most talented men in the country, that MALLOVEY, MEMMINGEN, BENJAMIN and others might "wade through wealth, or soar in fame," though the government might continue navyless, be without that power at home which is established through affection, without influence abroad, or become hopelessly bankrupt. Col. PETTIGREW shone in his little sphere with uncommon brilliance; and his own eminence as such was beautifully displayed in the finished young scholars, that he made in his regiment. None of these surpassed Capt. COLE. He was a student of tactics and devoted himself untiringly to the right understanding of his duty as an officer.

BOOK TABLE.

Publishers of Books and Periodicals will receive careful notices of all new works forwarded to us.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular *Lady's Magazine* for December. It is a splendid number, with two steel engravings, a mammoth fashion plate, a colored pattern in Berlin work, and nearly fifty wood cuts of braiding and other patterns, and late fashions. The Publisher says, that, in 1867, "Peterson's Magazine had more subscribers than all the other *Ladies' Magazines combined.*" We do not wonder at this, for it really gives more for the money than any in the world. The stories are by the very best writers and are written originally for "Peterson." The mammoth colored fashions are the newest and latest, the Principal Editor having gone out to Paris to secure patterns in advance. About a thousand pages of reading will be given in 1868, when the Magazine will be greatly improved. The terms will however remain *two dollars a year* to single subscribers. To clubs it is cheaper still, viz: five copies for \$8.00, eight copies for \$12.00, or fourteen copies for \$20.00 are *astonishingly low.* To every person getting up a club (at these rates) the Publisher will send an *extra copy gratis.* Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs.

Address, post paid.
CHARLES J. PETERSON.
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER has passed into the hands of Mr. Helper, as will be seen by the following:

Dissolution.—The copartnership heretofore existing between H. H. Helper and H. Chapin is hereby dissolved by mutual consent; and the *Register* will hereafter be published by H. H. Helper, to whom all subscriptions, accounts, &c., due the *Register*, must be paid, and who assumes all the legal obligations of the late firm.

**H. H. HELPER,
H. CHAPIN.**

Feb. 12th, 1868.
It will continue weekly, at \$3. Mr. Goodloe still continues to edit.

The Daily Press, after a short career of about a month has sold out to the *Raleigh Register*, which will be published daily after the 24th instant.

The Christian Sun, Suffolk, Va. Rev. W. B. Wellons. Weekly \$3.00. Devoted to Religion, Morality, Temperance, Literature, News, and the support of the principles of the Christian Church.

Roanoke News, Weldon, N. C. Stone & Uzzell, Semi-weekly \$1. A new paper and first rate Conservative.

PERSONAL.—Any information concerning the present whereabouts of Mrs. Francis Gerkin, who left her home, in the city of Norfolk in October, 1865, on a tour through the State of North Carolina for the purpose of selling Music, will be most gratefully acknowledged by her anxious relatives. Mrs. Gerkin is of medium height, dark hair and complexion, is totally blind, is an excellent Musician and practices the art as a profession. When last seen, she was traveling by railroad from Greenville, S. C., to Columbia, S. C. It is earnestly begged of those, whom this notice may reach, to assist, by their enquiries, her distressed relatives in discovering the lost one. Address, Miss M. Gerkin, Norfolk, Va.—*Cal. Sentinel.*

It is said that Gen. McClellan is likely to be appointed U. S. Minister to England, in place of Mr. Adams, resigned.

The household furniture of Colonel Lewis Washington, of Jefferson county, Va., held as abandoned property, has been sold, and the amount of the sale, \$1,162, returned to him.

Two young women of Vienna lately waltzed on a wager until both fell exhausted on the floor, and both have since died of heart-disease.

A new writing telegraph instrument has been invented. It will transmit from four to five thousand words per hour.

The whiskey tax from 1863 to 1867 has averaged twenty-seven millions per annum.

The Arkansas Constitution franchises females and negroes, and makes them competent as jurors. It disfranchises those disfranchised by the Reconstruction acts, and those voting against the Constitution.

SEC. 15. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation, to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected; and the said officers shall receive no other emoluments or allowance whatever.

SEC. 16. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him, as occasion may require, and shall be called "the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name, and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "the Great Seal of the State," signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 17. There shall be established in the office of Secretary of State, a Bureau of Statistics, agriculture and immigration, under such regulations as the General Assembly may provide.

N. C. Conservative Organization.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Hon. Thomas Bragg, Chairman; R. C. Badger, Secretary.

First District.—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, William A. Moore, Mills H. Eure.

Second District.—H. R. Bryan, Geo. V. Strong, T. S. Kenan.

Third District.—Hon. George Howard, J. J. Davis, M. W. Randolph.

Fourth District.—Hon. J. M. Leach, Livingston Bragg, T. Morehead, Jr.

Fifth District.—Col. E. D. Hall, A. McLean, Hon. Thomas S. Ashe.

Sixth District.—R. F. Armfield, W. M. Robbins, Hon. J. H. Wilson.

Seventh District.—Plato Durham, A. C. Avery, M. L. Metcalf.

Eighth District.—R. M. Stokes, Cassing Guder, W. Love.

Resident Committee at Raleigh.—Hon. A. S. Merriam, Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, Gen. W. R. Cox, Senator Gales, J. P. H. Russ, Moses A. Bledsoe.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

State Organization.

A State Committee, to consist of a Chairman and thirty members,—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh, and three in each judicial district,—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The Committee shall have power to maintain its organization, by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registration, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

District Organization.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

County Organization.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organizations, appoint a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to associate with this organization, no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

The following supplemental resolution, offered by Col. Hoke, was also adopted, viz:

Resolved. That the President of the Convention appoint five or more persons, in each county, to make a thorough canvass of the same, and disseminate proper political information.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Conservative people of North Carolina, by their delegates, assembled in convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare:

1. Owing considerable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty, and our faith in the government of the United States, we set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft-repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States and with the entire people of the United States.

2. **Resolved.** That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people of the Reconstruction Act, and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. **Resolved.** That it is the opinion of this convention, that the great and all-absorbing issue, now so soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not suppressed, whether it will be in North Carolina and the South, or whether it is to be placed politically, and as a consequence, whether it will be a footing of equality with the negro, and as many localities subject to his government as a slave.

That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to earnestly meet the basic now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure, within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. **Resolved.** That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudices against that race; that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. **Resolved.** That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. **Resolved.** That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. **Resolved.** That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate exponent in the last resort of the Constitution—and believes that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact, as established by law in the earlier and better days of the Republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to

the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of that people.

8. **Resolved.** That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democratic and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union on the solid foundation of humanity and peace.

9. **Resolved.** That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates, for the State at large, to represent the Conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. **Resolved.** That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive committee for the State, which has been appointed by this convention, be instructed that if the time shall be sufficient, to call a convention of the conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various state offices whose election shall then be ordered; and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said convention, to put in nomination sound conservative men for said offices.

COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Alamance County.—Dr. John A. Moose, James A. Graham, James E. Boyd, George Patterson, Sr., T. M. Holt.

Carroll.—Bedford Brown, John Kerr, Thomas Donoho, S. P. Hill, G. W. Thompson.

Davidson.—C. F. Lowe, Henry Walser, Jr., F. C. Robbins, J. H. Wellborn, M. H. Pinnix.

Guildford.—Peter Adams, Sr., David F. Caldwell, Rev. Calvin Wiley, Nereus Mendenhall, Samuel Rankin, Jr.

Surry.—H. M. Waugh, H. C. Hampton, Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth, N. H. Gwynn.

The following were appointed Delegates to the

National Democratic Convention.—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Gen. W. R. Cox, W. A. Wright, Esq., Jas. F. Hoke, Esq.

Alternates.—Joe Hughes, Esq., Jno. A. Gilmer, Jr., A. C. Cowles, Esq., Hon. A. T. Davidson.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, February 20, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Our columns are open to communications of general or local interest. Nothing personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The gentlemen composing the State Executive Committee are respectfully requested to meet in this City, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A full attendance is much desired.

By order of the CHAIRMAN.

Raleigh, Feb. 17th, 1868.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings in another column, that a general meeting is called for Saturday, the 22nd, at the Court-house. Washington's birthday! what an appropriate time for organizing a party to save the glory of that country, whose independence was achieved by the father of his country! Let every white man be present, who feels any interest in

the welfare of his native State.

WHITE MEN ORGANIZE!

The attention of our readers is called to the principles, plan of organization, &c., laid down, for the coming contest, by the white men of this State, who while they love their State and all that is dear to freemen, and are willing to give the negroes civil rights and suffrage, are unwilling to admit them to social and political equality. The question is upon us and there is no chance to dodge the issue or shirk the responsibility, without surrendering the State to the negro and his demagogic office-seekers.

Many true and honest men, last year, voted with the Radicals and joined the League, that cannot and will not do so now.

Where is the white man that is willing to send his children to negro schools and perhaps to negro teachers?

Where is the white man that is willing to "tramp round the old field muster ground" under the command of an ignorant negro Captain?

Where is the white man that is willing to be tried before an illiterate negro magistrate and a sum of

as he has been on your side long enough to change—if something ain't done for him.

From the many expressions of the people to us this week, we answer the above questions by saying, *none* that we have seen. These are things, however, which we must all submit to if the constitution now being framed is forced upon, by our failing to vote against it, or by our refusing to vote at all, as too many did at the last election.

These changes bear heavier upon the common people than the more wealthy,

therefore, we hope to hear no more of the rich man's war and the poor man's fight!

We appeal to the honest white men,

CONVENTION.

Feb. 12. The ordinance for the benefit of Sheriffs was adopted—extending the time for the collection of taxes.—

The sense of the convention was asked by the Judiciary Committee, as to the propriety of abolishing the distinction between courts of law and suits in equity. The decision was in favor of abolishing. Gen. Canby was introduced and some compliments passed between him and the president, after which a recess was taken and the General generally introduced.

Feb. 13. Mr. Forkner's ordinance, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an article allowing citizens to practice and plead in the Courts of this State, upon establishing a good moral character and upon payment of the fees, was adopted—thus making every man a lawyer. Law will be cheap in this new State. The majority report of the committee on legislature came up and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd sections were adopted.

After a great deal of debate, and innumerable amendments and propositions in regard to the appointment of the districts, contained in the supplementary report as to the fourth section of the original majority report, the whole supplementary report, as regards that section, was, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Washington, finally adopted.

Sections 9 to 26, inclusive, of the majority report, were adopted.

Section 27 was amended, by striking out, after the word "affirmation," in the 2nd line down to the word "and," in the 6th line, and inserting "that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, when the Ex-Prov. Gov. and his party get properly into power. We had no idea 'the whole power of the United States' was unable to 'protect' men that dared differ with the negro-worshipping radicals; but so it is. We pity the poor whites that are to be 'taught manners' by such men as Holden and his ilk-spirites.

Let the Conservatives organized be up and doing, for their enemies and the enemies of LIBERTY and FREE SPEECH are moving everything in their power to break down the power, spirit and freedom of this country. It is time the county canvassers were at work.

Let no time be lost or all that is dear to the white men of this State will be gone forever!

ALABAMA ELECTION.—*The National Intelligencer*, alluding to the probable defeat of the Constitution in Alabama, and the rejoicing of the friends of the white race over it, says:

"The white race in Alabama are, we think, premature in their exultation, and the Radical papers (not in the secret) equally hasty in their grief, though much of the latter is probably intended as a blind. That the Constitution will be defeated in Alabama, despite the fraudulent negro votes cast for it, we think highly probable. That the result will be so declared by Gen. Meade and his subordinates, we very much question. We have no doubt, also, that the call for

Our Market Column.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.
Carefully corrected each week.

By W. S. MOORE, General Dealer.

Post Office and Rail-Road Guide.	
<i>Post Office, J. D. White, P. M., East Market, Caldwell block.</i>	
Northern Mail, R. & D. R. R. arrives at 8:4 P. M.	
" " " closes at 9	
Eastern " N. C. R. R. arrives at 9:10 "	
" " " closes at 9 "	
Western " arrives at 4:15 A. M.	
" " " closes at 9 P. M.	
Pittsboro arrives Friday 6	
" leaves Saturday 6 A. M.	
Asheboro arrives Saturday 6 P. M.	
" leaves Friday 9 A. M.	
Salem arrives Friday 3 P. M.	
" leaves Saturday 6 A. M.	
Yanceyville arrives Tuesday and Friday 6 P. M.	
" leaves Monday and Thursday 6 A. M.	
<i>Railroads.</i>	
N. C. mail going East arrives at 3:47 A. M.	
" " " leaves at 3:58	
" " " West arrives at 9:10 P. M.	
" " " leaves at 9:15	
" Freight going East arrives at 2:30 "	
R. & D. mail arrives " at 7:35 P. M.	
" " " leaves at 4 A. M.	
" Freight arrives at 4:35 P. M.	
" " " leaves at 6:40 A. M.	

Local Squibs.

We will thank any one for giving us such items, for this department, as may be of general interest.

JOB PRINTING of every description can be done at our office, at low rates.

The Rev. G. W. Walker will accept our thanks for several documents from the Convention.

A GOOD HAUL.—The Weldon News says some gentleman from Northampton got 4 coons and 6 gallons of honey from one tree.

RADICAL COMMANDMENT.—Love others with all thy soul, heart and strength, and the nigger as thyself; on these two hang the law and the profits.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG MEN.—No man will ever be able to build a house by carrying bricks in his hat.

ROBBERIES IN GUILDFORD.—On the 7th inst., some persons entered the cellar of J. G. Clapp and stole a full barrel of his best old peach brandy.

On the 16th inst., a party entered the house of our worthy citizen, L. W. Summers, Esq., and stole \$550 in green-bucks, one box 8 inches square filled with gold and silver, 3 fine gold watches and several thousand dollars in bank bills and bonds. No clue as to the thieves.

HARBERIZED.—Henry Graham and Oliver Lindsey, rather "bad eggs" for African Americans, had quite a scrimmage on Friday last. Lindsey was cut with a razor on the back of the head and neck about 4 inches, severing 3 arteries and a slight incision of about 14 inches on his back, laying bare the fat. Had it not been for the timely aid, volunteered by Drs. Logan, Hall and Porter, the fugitive would have lost one vote certainly, probably two.

OYSTERS AND LAGER.—Every one must have been struck with the neat and city style of Mr. F. DeSoto's confectionery in the Tate corner; but to fully appreciate the establishment, one must enter his private club-room, take a bowl of oysters and a mug of beer. The better part of our community have long felt the need of just such a house, where a few friends can meet and "take a social glass" of Lager, unobtruded by the under patrons of the general bar-rooms. Mr. S. deals in nothing stronger than Ale or Beer, and consequently his patrons are not annoyed by rowdies.

EXPLANATION.—We have heard much this week in regard to our paper being gotten up by a certain clique, to injure the prospects of other newspaper enterprises in our midst. These reports are false, and the parties circulating them must have known so. We have no ill-will against any one, and no disposition to take undue advantage of any enterprise. No one except the editor are either responsible or interested in the pecuniary success of the *Times*. We are not responsible for the misfortunes of others. We revived the *Times* because we believed it would pay us to do so, and we are happy to say our success, so far, has more than met our expectations.

DEATH OF CAPT. C. W. STYRON.—The announcement of the death of this gentleman, which occurred on Saturday morning will carry sorrow to the hearts of his numerous friends. For many months he has been the victim of that fell disease, consumption, which has accomplished his dissolution in the thirty-fifth year of his life.—*Wilmington Star.*

COTTON.—Cotton was buoyant yesterday, and sales were made as high as 22 cents.—

Planters and merchants don't seem to mind it much.—*Wilmington Star.*

GOV. WORTH'S COUNCIL.—Gov. Worth's council has recommended Col. C. C. Cilley, of Caldwell, late of the United States Army, to be appointed to fill the vacancy on the Superior Court Bench occasioned by the resignation of Judge Fowle.

PROVOST COURTS.—Two white men were arrested at Swan Quarter, Hyde county, a few days since, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of Mr. Hodges, of this county, which occurred two weeks ago. At the time of their arrest they were selling gold and silver for greenbacks at par.—*Wash. (N. Y.) Evening Post.*

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THE SUPREME COURT BILL.—It is reported—on how good authority deponent saith not—that the Senate Judiciary Committee are not favorably disposed towards the Supreme Court bill. Mr. Trumbull is quoted as against it; and if this be true, its chances of becoming a law are beautifully and encouragingly small.—*Wash. Letter in N. Y. Times.*

SECOND.—That the proper State authorities have refused or unreasonably failed, or are unable, to take action needed for the due protection of persons or property; or

THIRD.—That there is good ground for believing, upon facts shown, which must be preserved or record, that impartial justice cannot be secured in the State courts, by reason of prejudice on account of race, color, or former condition.

DEFENDANTS TO TESTIFY IN THEIR OWN BEHALF.—The War Department has received a copy of an order issued on the 3d instant, by Gen. Canby, which declares that all civil tribunals and military commissions in South Carolina shall hereafter allow defendants in criminal cases to testify in their own behalf, as is permitted in several of the Northern States.

A SPECIAL DISPATCH.—A special dispatch to the Macon Telegraph, dated Rome 13th inst., says:

"Ex-Comptroller, Gen. Burnes was arrested to-day by order of Gen. Meade,

and is now confined in the barracks for refusing to deliver the records of his office."

THE MAN IN KENTUCKY.—There is a man in Kentucky who has

no ears, never had any, and hears

through his mouth.

THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.—The Committee of Finance, Orphan's Court,

County Trustees, &c., were continued as heretofore.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

The following political Conventions have been appointed:

February 19—Wisconsin, Democratic.

February 19—Georgia, Republican.

February 20—Indiana, Republican.

February 22—Kentucky, Democratic.

February 26—Iowa, Democratic.

February 26—Minnesota, Democratic.

February 26—Wisconsin, Republican.

February 27—Kentucky, Republican.

March 4—Pennsylvania, Democratic.

March 4—Ohio, Republican.

March 4—Missouri, Republican.

March 6—Maryland, Republican.

March 11—Pennsylvania, Republican.

March 12—Massachusetts, Republican.

April 15—Illinois, Democratic.

April 29—Nebraska, Republican.

May 6—Illinois, Republican.

May 13—Minnesota, Republican.

May 20—National, Republican.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following order from the General, in regard to the tax ordinance, published last week, explains itself:

HDQRS' 2d MILITARY DISTRICT,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

GEN. CANBY'S ORDER.

The following order from the General, in regard to the tax ordinance, published last week, explains itself:

HDQRS' 2d MILITARY DISTRICT,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Feb. 12th, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 20.

The Constitutional Convention assembled in North Carolina, under the authority of the laws of the United States, having, in conformity with the eighth Section of the law of March 23, 1867, (supplementary to the law of March 2, 1867, "To provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,") by an Ordinance adopted in Convention on the sixth day of February, 1868, provided for the levy and collection of a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent, on the real and personal property in the State, to raise monies to pay the expenses of said Convention; and having directed that the tax so provided for shall be paid into the Treasury of the State in reimbursement for advances made from the said Treasury, for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the Convention, the payment of its officers, members and contingent accounts: It is ordered:

STILL THEY COME.—Of course!—Three Democratic victories in one day will do. Not that they are so great in point of numbers, but they indicate unmistakably the drift of popular sentiment. Elections were held on Tuesday in Binghampton, Ogdensburg, and Erwin, all this State, which resulted in victories for the Democrats, though each place has long been a Radical stronghold.—*N. Y. World.*

THE SCHOONER "ODD FELLOW."—With cargo of 2,000 bushels rough rice, was lost near Morris' Island last Monday.

THEY LOVE TO STEAL AWAY.

Recent facts brought to light by the Committee on Ways and Means, at Washington, furnish some figures in regard to the amount stolen by Radical Internal Revenue Collectors in the different districts throughout the country.

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THE STANDARD.—Noting the late noble speech of Governor Vance before the Conservative Convention, says:—

"If he wants to fight, the Republicans are ready for him. They can despatch traitors like him as well now as hereafter. *They will do it*, if necessary.—

If these traitors *will* have a 'war of races,' on *their* heads be all the blood that may be shed." Why, Billy!—Sweet William! We thought you went your "last dollar and last man, in the last ditch," of the Confederacy. Sure now, and ye are after going on a bushwhacking frolic on your own hook.—*Plaindealer.*

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The Farmer's Column.

Written for the Times.
HOW TO MAKE MONEY THESE HARD TIMES WITHOUT MUCH LABOR OR EXPENSE.

(Continued from last week.)

Messrs. Editors:—I do not in these simple statements take upon myself the task of making our people rich, I have never dreamed of such an undertaking, though I ardently wish I were able, pecuniarily, to raise the prostrate masses out of the dust of poverty and set them upon their feet again with renewed life and vigor. This stupendous task cannot be accomplished by any one individual within the bounds of our much injured State. It would require all the wealth of the Rothschilds, Astors, Girards and Stewarts combined to begin this wonderful resuscitation unaided by the people themselves. As an ancient writer once said:—"Every man must be the architect of his own fortune." This is a true motto—a faithful prophecy. Since the late desolating and blasting war, I see many that were rich that are poor—but I see some that were poor that are now rich. The question now arises: how did they get rich? Everybody wants to know, and everybody reiterates the question:—How is it that Mr. —, being born of humble parentage, and having grown to manhood in the vale of poverty, has become so wealthy, and is looked up to by so many of our citizens, and his acquaintance and social intercourse sought after eagerly by men who once despised him as a poor, little, tallow-faced market boy? The answers to such interrogatories are commonly thus: O, don't ask me about Mr. —, he is almost superhuman and can make a fortune easily where other people would starve—but really it is a great mystery how he does it. He must be especially favored by the Deity, or he is a dishonest man. Everything he turns his hand to prospers. He is a nondescript—there is nobody like him. This is the way croakers, street loungers and idle ease-lovers talk and cavil over a thriving neighbor—who takes time by the forelock—gather up all the odds and ends of time, and spends them in useful, vigorous labor—destroys at one fell blow the bane of human fortune. Cease by establishing fixed rules of energetic, unremitting attention to business and observing those rules strictly in every day-life. This is the great secret of success. A neighbor says he would plant a vineyard, but can't spare time from his farm to give it his attention. Plant your vineyard, neighbor—cultivate it in some kind of crop, and whenever you find yourself idle, set up your stakes, tie up your vines and prune a little when necessary, and you will reap a golden harvest from odd moments.

A friend from the country told us a few days ago, that he had a good sized hog which was infected with vermin. He took his kerosene can and poured a small quantity all along the backbone of the hog, giving enough to run down the sides. The next day the hog was entirely free from all vermin.—*Norfolk Journal.*

Hot Beds.—Although, as a general rule, we think it best to defer making hot beds until February, still there are some seasons when it may profitably be done in January, and, in any case, a few suggestions may not be amiss at the present time.

The majority of persons, even among those who have every facility for erecting hot beds, are apt to neglect them, either because they think them too troublesome, or unprofitable, except in the hands of professional gardeners. This is a great mistake. Every one who has a garden should have hot beds sufficient at least to grow vegetable plants, if not to grow the early vegetables themselves.

Half a dozen sash fitted on a wooden frame will grow cabage, tomato, lettuce, pepper and egg plants enough for a large family, and will require but little care, which will be far more than compensated by having early vegetables. But in addition to these plants, lettuce and radishes may be grown for the table in the same kind of beds, and are very desirable in the early spring months before out-door vegetation is advanced.

The operation of making these beds is very simple, and has heretofore been described in our pages. It is in brief as follows: Make the bottom of the bed of fresh stable manure, and tramp it firmly until it is quite solid and about eighteen inches deep, making the width and length to correspond with the sash and frame; put on the

frame and then cover the manure with rich soil five inches deep. Rake it over smoothly and sow the seed. Cabage and lettuce should be sown broadcast—tomato, pepper and egg plants in drills. Water lightly, and keep the sash closed in cold weather, but open them whenever warm enough to admit of it. Cover the sash at night with straw, old carpeting, pine tags, or anything that will protect from frost.

When the tomato and egg plants have attained the height of two inches, they should be transplanted into other hot beds, where they may grow until the weather is warm enough to allow them to be planted in the garden.

Cucumbers and melons may be forced in hot beds of the same kind as those described above, but it will be necessary to add a lining of manure on the outside of the frames when the heat begins to die out, so as to preserve the proper temperature.—*The Southern Planter and Farmer.*

BREAD AND BUTTER.

The girl engaged in molding bread, Shall make some sweetheart flutter, With hope to get that dairy maid, To make his bread and butter.

She may not play the game croquet, Or French and German stut, If well she knows the curd and whey, And make sweet bread and butter.

The dairy maid, the farmer's wife, Shall be the toast we utter; Alone, man leads a crusty life, Without good bread and butter.

Neuralgia.—We have cut from the Alta Californian a receipt for the cure of neuralgia, which the editor of that paper claims to have been effective in several cases to his own knowledge. He says:

Some time ago we published, at the request of a friend, a receipt to cure neuralgia: Half a drachm of sal ammonia in an ounce of camphor water, to be taken a tea-spoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated several times at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once. Half a dozen different persons have since tried the receipt, and in every case an immediate cure has been effected. In one, the sufferer, a lady, had been affected for more than a week, and her physician was unable to alleviate her sufferings, when a solution of sal ammonia in camphor water relieved her in a few minutes.

Cure for Hog Lice.—Kerosene, like powder, is dangerous to handle, but it is not valued alone for its burning qualities.

A friend from the country told us a few days ago, that he had a good sized hog which was infected with vermin. He took his kerosene can and poured a small quantity all along the backbone of the hog, giving enough to run down the sides. The next day the hog was entirely free from all vermin.—*Norfolk Journal.*

Ashes and Slops.—Every farmer should carefully save all the house ashes and suds that are available about the homestead. The former, if not previously used for leeching, should be kept dry under shelter until they are required upon the land, and the latter should be carefully added to the compost heap as being rich in the elements that constitute the food of the plants.

Cleaning out Fence Rows.—Seize every available opportunity for grubbing up and clearing out the wild growth that springs up along the fence rows, not only does this precaution add greatly to the neatness of a farm, but it prevents in a great measure the fields from being overrun with noxious plants by the scattering of their seeds from the fence rows.

An old picture represents a king sitting in state, with a label, 'I govern all'—a bishop with a legend, 'I pray for all'—a soldier with a motto, 'I fight for all'—and a farmer, drawing forth reluctantly a purse, with the inscription, 'I pay for all.' There is more truth than poetry in the idea.

Pear trees planted on rich moist and bottom land are liable to the blight, while on high, dry, rolling land, they are generally healthy. Wetland should be underdrained for pears, or other fruit trees.

Wit and Wisdom.

Good words and good deeds are the rent we owe for the air we breathe.

Woman may be content, may even be gay, without love; but she cannot be happy.

Many a rich man, in bringing up his son, seems ambitious of making what Aaron made—a golden calf.

Truth is robed in white; falsehood flaunts in the seven primitive colors and all their combinations.

Modesty in woman is like the color on her cheek—decidedly becoming, if not put on.

Nearly all the postoffices in Texas are in charge of females. It works so well that the males arrive every hour of the day.

A facetious tradesman, after having repeatedly announced that he was selling off, has now placarded his house with bills stating that is now selling on cash terms.

Good words cost the great so little, and their quality is such an indisputable dispensation from keeping the most solemn promises, that it is modesty in the nobility to be so sparing of them as they generally are.

A Yankee orator, warming with his subject, exclaimed, "I guess there ain't a man, woman, or child in the house who has arrived at the age of fifty years but what has felt this truth thundering through their minds for centuries."

Leap Year Dialogue.—"Miss, will you take my arm?"

"Yes, sir, and you too."

"Can't spare but the arm," replied the old bachelorette.

"Then," replied she, "I shan't take it, as my motto is, *go the whole hog or nothing.*"

Typical Trees.

For gouty people—the acie corn.

For antiquarians—the date.

For school boys—the birch.

For Irishmen—the och.

For conjurors—the palm.

For negroes—See dah!

For young ladies—the man go.

For farmers—the plantin'.

For fashionable women—a set of firs.

For dandies—the spruce.

For actors—the poplar.

For physicians—sye a more.

For your wife—her will o.

For lovers—the sigh press.

For the disconsolate—the pine.

For engaged people—the pear.

For sewing machine people—the hemlock.

For boarding-house keepers—the ash.

Always on hand—the pawpaw.

Who this is written for—yew.

Josh Billings on Rats.—Rats originally kum from Norway, and I wish they had originally staid there.

They are about az uncalled for az a pain in the small' of the back. They can be domesticated dreidful easy; that iz, az gettin in the kubbard and eating cheese, and nawing pie iz kon-sen.

The best way to domesticate them that I ev saw iz tew surround them gently with a steel trap; yu kan then reason with them tew advantage.

Rats are migratory; they migrate wherever they hav a mind to.

Pizen is also good for rats; it softens their mortal natur.

Kats hate rats, and rats hates kats, and—who don't.

I serpose that iz between fifty and sixty millions uv rats in Amerika—i quote now entirely from memory—and i dont serpose there iz a single necessary rat in the whole lot. This shows at a glance how many waste rats there iz.

Rats enhane in numbers faster than shoepegs do by machinery. One pair ov heathy rats iz awl that enny man wants tew start the rat bizziness with, and in ninety daze, without enny outlay, he will begin to hav rats—tew turn oph.

Rats viewed from enny platform yu kan bld, are unspeakably cussid, and i would be willing tew make enny man who would destroy awl the rats in the United States a valuable keepsake.

Poverty is often hid under splendor.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Be it enacted, &c., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Arkansas there are no civil State governments republican in form, and that the so-called civil governments in said States, respectively, shall not be recognized as valid or legal State governments, either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the speedy enforcement of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin, by special orders upon all officers in command within the several military departments within said several States, the military departments within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited, and is authorized to remove, at his discretion, by his order from command any or all of said commanders, and detail other officers of the United States army, not below the rank of colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily reorganize civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the General of the army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments within said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several commanders of the military departments within said States; and so much of said acts, or of any act as authorizes the President to detail military commanders to said military departments, or to remove any officers who may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assist by force of arms the authority of either of said provisional governments in said disorganized States to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States as provided in this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the army made in pursuance of this act and of the acts aforesaid, or any refusal or wilful neglect of any person to issue any order, or do any act required by this act, or either of the acts to which this act is additional or supplementary, with intent to defeat or delay the due execution of this act, or of either of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflicts or is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION ORDERED BY CONGRESS TO MAKE A CONSTITUTION FOR NORTH CAROLINA
Burke and McDowell—John S. Parks, W. A. Murphy, Rutherford and Polk—W. H. Logan, Jesse Rhoades, and Mitchell—Julius S. Garland, Madison, Bainbridge, Henderson, and Transylvania—Geo. W. Galagan, J. H. Duckworth, Thos. J. Candler, Haywood and Jackson—W. B. Garrett, Macom, Clay and Cherokee—Mark May, Geo. W. Dickey, Allegany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin—Sam Fornker, Evan Benbow, Geo. W. Bradley, J. G. Marler, Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander—Calvin J. Cowles, Calvin C. Jones, Wesley H. George, O. A. Bryan, Jerry Smith, Davis and Rowan—Allen Rose, Dr. Milton Hobbs, J. S. McCubbin, Cleveland—Plate Durham, Catawba—James R. Ellis, Lincoln—Joseph H. King, Gaston—Milt J. Aydlett, Mecklenburg—Edward Fullings, Silas W. Stillwell, Union—Wm Newson, Cabarrus—W. T. Blume, Stanly—Levi C. Morton, Anson—George Tucker, Henry Chilson, Stokes—R. F. Petree, Madison—J. A. Kinney, S. Mulligan, Lenoir—J. T. L. Max, B. F. Troxell, Guilford—G. W. Walker, A. W. Tourgee, Rockingham—H. Burns, John French, Caswell—W. L. Carr, P. Hodnett, Alamance—Henry M. Ray, Person—William Merritt, Orange—E. M. Holt, J. W. Graham, Chatham—J. A. McDonald, W. T. Gunter, Wake—S. D. Franklin, J. P. Andrews, B. S. Williams, J. S. Morris, Granville—J. W. Ragland, J. J. Moore, C. Mayo, Franklin—John Hyman, John Read, Cumberland—W. A. Mann, J. W. Hood, Harnett—J. M. Turner, Moore—S. M. Donald, Montgomery—Geo. A. Graham, Richmond—R. T. Long, Sr., Wayne—L. H. Grant, J. Hollowell, Johnston—Dr James Hay, Nathan Gulley, Greene—J. M. Patrick, Wilson—W. Daniel, Nash—Jacob Ing, Halifax—Henry Eppes, J. H. Benbow, J. J. Hays, Northampton—R. C. Parker, H. T. Grant, Edgecombe—J. H. Baker, Henry A. Dowd, Henry J. Moore, Sampson—Sylvester Carter, Alexander Williams, Tyrrell and Washington—E. Jones, Martin—Samuel W. Watts, Bertie—P. D. Robins, Bryant Lee, Hertford—J. B. Hare, Gates—Thomas J. Hollister, Chowan—John R. French, New Hanover—Gen C. A. Abbott, S. S. Ashley, H. G. Galloway, Duplin—J. W. 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